Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Contents

30 June 2013

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Statement by Members of the Committee

30 June 2013

The committee members submit the financial report of the Association for the financial year ended 30 June 2013.

1. General information

Committee members

The names of committee members throughout the year and at the date of this report are:

Ross Wiseman	Fran Healy
Matt Rutter	Dianne Carlos
Tim Jackson	Robyn Rose
Valerie Hoogstad	Andrew Coghlan
Kevin Thompson	Paul Lynch
Les Hems (Res: 23/11/2012)	Terry MacDonald (Res:23/11/2012)
Jason Lange (Res: 23/11/2012)	Dr Mark Witham (Res: 23/11/2012)

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Association during the financial year were:

- To represent the diverse views and needs of the volunteer sector while promoting the activity of volunteering as one of the enduring social, cultural and economic value.

Significant changes

No significant change in the nature of these activities occurred during the year.

2. Operating results and review of operations for the year

Operating result

The deficit of the Association for the financial year was $ (131,471)(2012: deficit $ (390,742)).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Members of the Committee:

Committee member: ....
Matt Rutter

Committee member: ....
Paul Lynch

Dated 24 September 2013

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	2013	2012
	$	$
Revenue		
Fee for Service	**25,000**	24,967
Grant Income	**302,755**	310,547
Merchandise Sales	**1,096**	27,344
Merchandise Sales - other	**96,552**	61,641
Project Income	**190,000**	545,983
Sponsorship	**-**	70,000
Sundry Income	**1,488**	3,966
Interest	**8,738**	24,043
	625,629	1,068,493
Expenses		
Building expenses	**(8,158)**	(9,605)
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	**(2,139)**	(24,031)
Employee benefits expense	**(70,853)**	(634,856)
Equipment expenses	**-**	(58,945)
Fee for service	**(25,000)**	(19,400)
Marketing expenses	**(87,147)**	(55,199)
Other expenses from ordinary activities	**(114,800)**	(46,128)
Professional fees	**(93,004)**	(35,440)
Project expenses	**(305,285)**	(444,706)
Remuneration of Auditor	**(3,500)**	(3,100)
Rental of Premises-minimum lease payment	**(20,676)**	(77,731)
Travel & Accommodation expenses	**(26,538)**	(50,094)
	(757,100)	(1,459,235)
Deficit for the year	**(131,471)**	(390,742)
Other comprehensive income		
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**(131,471)**	(390,742)

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Statement of Financial Position

As At 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**327,082**	326,184
Trade and other receivables	5	**29,144**	121,355
Other assets	7	**1,091**	6,702
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**357,317**	454,241
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**-**	2,139
Other assets	7	**-**	23,948
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**-**	26,087
TOTAL ASSETS		**357,317**	480,328
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other payables	8	**236,871**	198,411
Other liabilities	9	**-**	30,000
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**236,871**	228,411
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**236,871**	228,411
NET ASSETS		**120,446**	251,917
EQUITY			
Retained earnings		**120,446**	251,917
TOTAL EQUITY		**120,446**	251,917

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated
ABN: 23 062 806 464

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

2013

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2012	**251,917**	**251,917**
Loss attributable to members of the entity	**(131,471)**	**(131,471)**
Balance at 30 June 2013	**120,446**	**120,446**

2012

	Retained Earnings	Total
	$	$
Balance at 1 July 2011	642,659	642,659
Loss attributable to members of the entity	(390,742)	(390,742)
Balance at 30 June 2012	251,917	251,917

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers		**384,810**	781,231
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(725,680)**	(1,426,167)
Interest received		**8,738**	24,044
Grant Income		**333,030**	341,602
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	12	**898**	(279,290)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash used by investing activities		**-**	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net cash used by financing activities		**-**	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held		**898**	(279,290)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**326,184**	605,474
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	4	**327,082**	326,184

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements cover Volunteering Australia Incorporated as an individual entity. Volunteering Australia Incorporated is a not-for-profit association incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory under the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991*.

The financial statements were authorised for issue on the 20 September 2013 by the members of the committee.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with the Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991*. The association is a not for profit entity for financial reporting purposes under Australian Accounting Standards.

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are presented below and have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements except for the cash flow information have been prepared on an accruals basis and are based on historical costs modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities. The amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(b) Income Tax

The Association is exempt from income tax under Division 50 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

(c) Plant and Equipment

Each class of plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value as indicated less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the asset.

Plant and equipment that have been contributed at no cost, or for nominal cost are valued and recognised at the fair value of the asset at the date it is acquired.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including buildings and capitalised leased assets, is depreciated on a diminishing value basis over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable asset are shown below:

Fixed asset class	Depreciation rate
Office Equipment	20% - 40%

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(c) Plant and Equipment continued

At the end of each annual reporting period, the depreciation method, useful life and residual value of each asset is reviewed. Any revisions are accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate.

When an asset is disposed, the gain or loss is calculated by comparing proceeds received with its carrying amount and is taken to profit or loss.

(d) Leases

Leases of fixed assets where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to the Association, are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for that period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives where it is likely that the Association will obtain ownership of the asset or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all of the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

Lease incentives under operating leases are recognised as a liability and amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease term.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are subsequently measured at either fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, or cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost Amortised cost is calculated as the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition less principal repayments and any reduction for impairment, and adjusted for any cumulative amortisation of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount calculated using effective interest method.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit or loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Loans and receivables are included in current assets, except for those which are not expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. (All other loans and receivables are classified as non current assets.)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Association becomes a party to the contractual agreements of the instrument. All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included in the income statement line items "finance costs" or "finance income".

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at fair value through profit or loss' or other financial liabilities depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. Although the Association uses derivative financial instruments in economic hedges of currency and interest rate risk, it does not hedge account for these transactions.

The Association's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables (including finance lease liabilities), which are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Association assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events (a "loss event") that have occured, which have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset(s).

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(f) Impairment assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Association reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Value in use is either the discounted cash flows relating to the asset or depreciated replacement cost if the criteria in AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' are met. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

Where the future economic benefits of the asset are not primarily dependent upon the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and when the company would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits, value in use is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of an asset.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss on a revalued asset is identified, this is debited against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

(g) Cash on Hand

Cash on hand includes cash on hand, short-term investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(h) Revenue and other income

All items of revenue are recognised in full at the earlier of the date of invoice or receipt, with exception of grants revenue and interest revenue as discussed below.

Grants revenue is recognised when the right to receive the grant has been established.

Interest revenue is recognised on a proportional basis taking into account the interest rates applicable to the financial assets.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(i) Accounts receivable and other debtors

Accounts receivable and other debtors include amounts due from members as well as amounts from government's grants. Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non current assets.

(j) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(j) Goods and Services Tax (GST) continued

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

(k) Accounts Payable and other Payables

Accounts payable and other payables represent the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period for goods and services received by the association during the reporting period that remain unpaid. The balance is recognised as a current liability with the amounts normally paid within 30 days of the recognition of the liability.

(l) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The committee members make estimates and judgements during the preparation of these financial statements regarding assumptions about current and future events affecting transactions and balances.

These estimates and judgements are based on the best information available at the time of preparing the financial statements, however as additional information is known then the actual results may differ from the estimates.

(m) Comparative Amounts

Comparatives are consistent with prior years, unless otherwise stated.

Where a change in comparatives has also affected the opening retained earnings previously presented in a comparative period, an opening statement of financial position at the earliest date of the comparative period has been presented.

(n) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

The AASB has issued new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have mandatory application dates for future reporting periods. The Association has decided against early adoption of these Standards. The following table summarises those future requirements, and their impact on the Association:

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 9 Financial Instruments and amending standards AASB 2010-7 / AASB 2012-6	30 June 2016	Changes to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities. New rules relating to derecognition of financial instruments.	The impact of AASB 9 has not yet been determined as the entire standard has not been released.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies continued

(n) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations continued

Standard Name	Effective date for entity	Requirements	Impact
AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement. AASB 2011-8 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13 [AASB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 2009-11, 2010-7, 101, 102, 108, 110, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 1004, 1023 & 1038 and Interpretations 2, 4, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 131 & 132]	30 June 2014	AASB 13 provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across Accounting Standards but does not change when fair value is required or permitted. There are a number of additional disclosure requirements.	Fair value estimates currently made by the entity will be revised and potential changes to reported values may be required. The entity has not yet determined the magnitude of any changes which may be needed. Some additional disclosures will be needed.
AASB 2011-4 - Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards to Remove Individual Key Management Personnel Disclosure Requirements [AASB 124]	30 June 2014	Remove individual key management personnel disclosure requirements (i.e. components of remuneration) for disclosing entities.	Since the entity is a disclosing entity, the KMP remuneration note in the financial statements will not include individual components of remuneration.

2 Surplus for the Year

	2013 $	2012 $
Other expenses:		
Rental expense on operating leases:		
- Operating lease	**20,676**	77,731

3 Remuneration of Auditors

	2013 $	2012 $
Remuneration of the auditor of the Association for:		
- auditing and reviewing the financial report	**3,500**	3,100

4 Cash on hand

	2013 $	2012 $
Cash at bank and in hand	**327,082**	326,184
	327,082	326,184

5 Accounts receivable and other debtors

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Accounts receivable and other debtors	**29,144**	11,332
Other receivables	**-**	110,023
Total current trade and other receivables	**29,144**	121,355

Credit risk

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any single counterparty or group of counterparties other than those receivables specifically provided for and mentioned within Note 5. The main source of credit risk to the Association is considered to relate to the class of assets described as 'trade and other receivables'.

The following table details the Association's trade and other receivables exposure to credit risk (prior to collateral and other credit enhancements) with ageing analysis and impairment provided for thereon. Amounts are considered as 'past due' when the debt has not been settled, within the terms and conditions agreed between the Association and the customer or counter party to the transaction. Receivables that are past due are assessed for impairment by ascertaining solvency of the debtors and are provided for where there is objective evidence indicating that the debt may not be fully repaid to the Association.

The balances of receivables that remain within initial trade terms (as detailed in the table) are considered to be of high credit quality.

			Past due but not impaired (days overdue)				
	Gross amount $	Past due and impaired $	< 30 $	31-60 $	61-90 $	> 90 $	Within initial trade terms $
2013							
Trade and term receivables	**29,144**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,144**
Total	**29,144**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,144**
2012							
Trade and term receivables	11,332	-	-	-	-	-	11,332
Total	11,332	-	-	-	-	-	11,332

The Association does not hold any financial assets with terms that have been renegotiated, but which would otherwise be past due or impaired.

The other classes of receivables do not contain impaired assets.

(a) Collateral held as security

The Association does not hold any collateral over any receivables balances.

6 Property, plant and equipment

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture, fixture and fittings		
At cost	**38,527**	38,527
Accumulated depreciation	**(38,527)**	(38,527)
Total furniture, fixture and fittings	**-**	-
Office equipment		
At cost	**53,423**	53,423
Accumulated depreciation	**(53,423)**	(51,284)
Total office equipment	**-**	2,139
Total property, plant and equipment	**-**	2,139

(a) Movements in carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment

Movement in the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment between the beginning and the end of the current financial year:

	Office Equipment, furniture and Fixtures $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2013		
Balance at the beginning of year	**2,139**	**2,139**
Depreciation expense	**(2,139)**	**(2,139)**
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

	Office Equipment, furniture and Fixtures $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2012		
Balance at the beginning of year	22,450	22,450
Depreciation expense	(20,311)	(20,311)
Balance at the end of the year	2,139	2,139

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2013

7 Other assets

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Prepayments	**1,091**	6,702
	1,091	6,702
NON-CURRENT		
Security Deposit	**-**	23,948
	-	23,948

8 Accounts payable and other payables

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Accounts payable	**236,870**	198,411
	236,870	198,411

Secured Liabilities

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost classified as trade and other payables

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Trade and other payables:			
- total current		**236,870**	198,410
Less:			
Financial liabilities as trade and other payables	11	**236,870**	198,410

Collateral pledged

No collateral has been pledged for any of the trade and other payable balances.

All amounts are short term and the carrying values are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

9 Other liabilities

	2013 $	2012 $
CURRENT		
Amounts received in advance	**-**	30,000
	-	30,000

10 Capital and Leasing Commitments

(a) Operating Leases

	2013	2012
	$	$
Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases:		
- not later than one year	-	19,433
	-	19,433

Both the office and car parking lease expired on the on 30 September 2012 and the photocopier lease expired on the 6 October 2012. Both leases were terminated when the association moved to Canberra.

11 Financial Risk Management

The main risks Volunteering Australia Incorporated is exposed to through its financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk consisting of interest rate risk.

The Association's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with banks, short-term investments, accounts receivable and payables.

The totals for each category of financial instruments, measured in accordance with AASB 139 as detailed in the accounting policies to these financial statements, are as follows:

	Note	2013 $	2012 $
Financial Assets			
Cash on Hand	4	**327,082**	326,184
Accounts receivable and other debtors	5	**29,144**	121,355
Total financial assets		**356,226**	447,539
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
- Trade and other payables	8	**236,870**	198,411
Total financial liabilities		**236,870**	198,411

Financial risk management policies

The committee has overall responsibility for the establishment of Volunteering Australia Incorporated's financial risk management framework. This includes the development of policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk and credit risk.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Volunteering Australia Incorporated's activities.

The day to day risk management is carried out by Volunteering Australia incorporated's finance function under policies and objectives which have been approved by the committee. The Chief Financial Officer has been delegated the authority for designing and implementing processes which follow the objectives and policies. This includes monitoring the levels of exposure to interest rate.

11 Financial Risk Management continued

Financial risk management policies continued

The committee receives quarterly reports which provide details of the effectiveness of the processes and policies in place.

Volunteering Australia Incorporated does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options.

Mitigation strategies for specific risks faced are described below:

(a) Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk relating to financial assets arises from the potential non-performance by counterparties of contract obligations that could lead to a financial loss to Volunteering Australia Incorporated and arises principally from Volunteering Australia Incorporated's receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk by class of recognised financial assets at the end of the reporting period, excluding the value of any collateral or other security held, is equivalent to the carrying value and classification of those financial assets (net of any provisions) as presented in the statement of financial position.

The Association has no significant concentration of credit risk with any single counterparty or group of counterparties. Details with respect to credit risk of Trade and Other Receivables are provided in Note 5.

Accounts receivable and other debtors that are neither past due or impaired are considered to be of high credit quality. Aggregates of such amounts are as detailed at Note 5.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that Volunteering Australia Incorporated might encounter difficulty in settling its debts or otherwise meeting its obligations related to financial liabilities. The Association manages this risk through the following mechanisms:

- preparing forward-looking cash flow analysis in relation to its operational, investing and financial activities which are monitored on a monthly basis;
- monitoring undrawn credit facilities;
- obtaining funding from a variety of sources;
- maintaining a reputable credit profile;
- managing credit risk related to financial assets;
- only investing surplus cash with major financial institutions; and

Typically, Volunteering Australia Incorporated ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 60 days.

The available funds to the Association are discussed in note 11.

11 Financial Risk Management continued

The table/s below reflect an undiscounted contractual maturity analysis for financial liabilities.

Financial guarantee liabilities are treated as payable on demand since Volunteering Australia Incorporated has no control over the timing of any potential settlement of the liabilities.

The timing of cash flows presented in the table to settle financial liabilities reflects the earliest contractual settlement dates and does not reflect management's expectations that banking facilities will be rolled forward. The amounts disclosed in the table are the undiscounted contracted cash flows and therefore the balances in the table may not equal the balances in the statement of financial position due to the effect of discounting.

Financial liability maturity analysis - Non-derivative

	Within 1 Year		1 to 5 Years		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Financial liabilities due for payment						
Accounts payable and other payables (excluding estimated annual leave)	**236,870**	198,411	**-**	-	**236,870**	198,411
Total contractual outflows	**236,870**	198,411	**-**	-	**236,870**	198,411
Financial assets - cash flows realisable						
Cash on hand	**327,082**	326,184	**-**	-	**327,082**	326,184
Accounts receivable	**29,144**	121,354	**-**	-	**29,144**	121,354
Total anticipated inflows	**356,226**	447,538	**-**	-	**356,226**	447,538
	119,356	249,127	**-**	-	**119,356**	249,127

The timing of expected outflows is not expected to be materially different from contracted cash flows.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

i. Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk arises on financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at the end of the reporting period, whereby a future change in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of fixed rate financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table illustrates sensitivities to Volunteering Australia Incorporated's exposures to changes in interest rates. The table indicates the impact on how profit and equity values reported at the end of the reporting year would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that management considers to be reasonably possible. These sensitivities assume that the movement in a particular variable is independent of other variables

11 Financial Risk Management continued

	Profit	Equity
	$	$
Year ended 30 June 2013		
+/- 2% in interest rates	**6,541**	**6,541**
	Profit	**Equity**
	$	**$**
Year ended 30 June 2012		
+/- 2% in interest rates	7,002	7,002

No sensitivity has been performed on foreign exchange risk as the association has no exposure to currency risk.

Net fair values

Fair value estimation

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the following table and can be compared to their carrying values as presented in the statement of financial position. Fair values are those amounts at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fair values derived may be based on information that is estimated or subject to judgment, where changes in assumptions may have a material impact on the amounts estimated. Areas of judgment and the assumptions have been detailed below. Where possible, valuation information used to calculate fair value is extracted from the market, with more reliable information available from markets that are actively traded. In this regard, fair values for listed securities are obtained from quoted market bid prices. Where securities are unlisted and no market quotes are available, fair value is obtained using discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and other debtors and accounts payable and other payables are short term instruments in nature whose carrying amount is equivalent to fair value. Accounts payable and other payables exclude amounts relating to the provision for annual, which is outside the scope of AASB 139.

	2013		2012	
	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value	Net Carrying Value	Net Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**327,082**	**327,082**	326,184	326,184
Accounts receivable	**29,144**	**29,144**	11,332	11,332
Total financial assets	**356,226**	**356,226**	337,516	337,516
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and other payables	**236,870**	**236,870**	198,411	198,411
Total financial liabilities	**236,870**	**236,870**	198,411	198,411

12 Cash Flow Information

(a) Reconciliation of result for the year to cash flows from operating activities

Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

	2013	2012
	$	$
Profit for the year	**(131,471)**	(390,742)
Cash flows excluded from profit attributable to operating activities		
Non-cash flows in profit:		
- depreciation	**2,139**	20,311
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of the effects of purchase and disposal of subsidiaries:		
- (increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**92,211**	78,384
- (increase)/decrease in other assets	**29,559**	67,287
- increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**8,460**	1,485
- increase/(decrease) in provisions	**-**	(56,015)
Cashflow from operations	**898**	(279,290)

13 Events Occurring After the Reporting Date

On the 19 August 2013 the Association signed a 3 year Community Partnership Agreement with Beyond Bank.

Except for the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Association, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Association in future financial years.

14 Economic Dependance

The Association is largely assisted in it's activities by operating grants provided by the Territory and Federal Government's, Donor's and other state Volunteer organisations. At the date of this report, the members of the committee had no reason to believe that the member organisations and state government would not continue to provide support to Volunteering Australia Incorporated.

15 Association Details

The registered office and principal place of business of the Association is:

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

Level 2, 202 City Walk

CANBERRA ACT 2601

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Statement by Members of the Committee

In our opinion:

1. the accompanying financial report as set out on pages 2 to 19, being a general purpose financial statement, is drawn up so as to present fairly the state of affairs of the Association as at 30 June 2013 and the results of the Association for the year ended on that date;

2. the accounts of the Association have been properly prepared and are in accordance with the books of account of the Association.

3. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Association will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the committee and is signed for and on behalf of the committee by:

Paul Lynch

....

Matt Rutter

Paul Lynch

Dated 24 September 2013

6 Phipps Close Deakin ACT 2600
PO Box 322 Curtin ACT 2605
T 02 6282 5999
F 02 6282 5933
E info@hardwickes.com.au
www.hardwickes.com.au

Hardwickes
ABN 35 973 938 183

Hardwickes Partners Pty Ltd
ABN 21 008 401 536

Liability limited by a scheme approved under Professional Standards Legislation

Volunteering Australia Incorporated

ABN: 23 062 806 464

Independent Audit Report to the members of Volunteering Australia Incorporated

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Volunteering Australia Incorporated, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Committee's Responsibility for the Financial Report

The committee of the association is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and and the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991*. and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report of Volunteering Australia Incorporated is in accordance with the *Associations Incorporation Act (ACT) 1991* including:

i. giving a true a fair view of the Association's financial position as at 30 June 2013 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards as disclosed in Note 1.

Hardwickes Partners
Chartered Accountants

R Johnson

Robert Johnson FCA
Partner
24 September 2013

Chartered Accountants